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OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1918

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National Woman's Party

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England First

THE Representation of the People's Bill, enfranchising six million English women, passed the House of Lords on February 6. It passed the House of Commons in June. England now joins the other democratic countries—Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Canada and Russia.

Debate on the franchise bill brought out in the House of Lords the old arguments that have preceded every advance of the franchise in England. The Earl of Lytton and other of the younger peers presented the case for women. They warned the opposing lords in clear terms that England stands on the edge of vast social changes and that any position against universal suffrage could not be safely held to. They declared that women's claim to suffrage must be at once granted.

The English victory hinged on the determined stand of English women for action by the government. Their demand on the government has been constant. The women munition makers, organized for suffrage in 1915, threatened to strike in 1917, if the government did not keep to its promise of giving them suffrage. At once the government incorporated woman suffrage in its general franchise reform bill, which it has now put through.

If Congress follows the example of the House of Lords the United States—the so-called greatest democracy of the world—may move in time to put itself eighth on the list of nations that are enlightened enough to give freedom to women.

Warden Whittaker Resigns

SUPERINTENDENT Whittaker, who got notoriety last summer by carrying to savage extremes the Administration's policy of persecuting suffragists, has now resigned from Occoquan work-house.

Charges of "mismanagement, sanitary depravity, indignity and brutality" were made against Whittaker in October on complaints of suffrage prisoners. Removed temporarily for investigation by the district board of charities, he was reinstated after a secret hearing which whitewashed him. Attorneys for the suffrage prisoners refused to present testimony at these star chamber proceedings. A resolution to investigate Occoquan was then introduced in the House by Representative Rankin. Since then Mr. Dudley Field Malone has successfully defended three men on trial in Virginia for killing a guard in escaping from the prison, cases that came to his attention during his investigations for suffrage prisoners. One of these men was released, one acquitted, and the third was given three months for common assault—their sole defense was the inhuman cruelty to which they were subjected in Whittaker's "model institution."

Warden Whittaker's career in Indiana and Maryland prisons is notorious. A full account of it was published in THE SUFFRAGIST of October 20. Since he has been at Occoquan, charges have been several times brought against him, but his political backing has been strong enough to keep him his place as "reform warden." His career now seems to have ended.

Washington papers often said that if the suffrage pickets cleaned up Occoquan, their campaign would be justified. The campaign of the suffrage pickets was justified by Congress acting for the federal amendment. The cleaning up of Occoquan is a by-product of their fight in which every suffragist who knew the truth about the federal prison will rejoice.

The New Swedish Demand

"We demand that a bill shall be passed at next year's Riksdag, so that the women of Sweden may no longer have to wait for this act of justice." Swedish women made this demand on the government for enfranchisement at their annual suffrage day in Stockholm last fall, letters from Sweden report. The women pointed out the suffrage advances in Canada, Austria, Hungary, England, and Russia, and declared that the question was as ripe for solution in Sweden as anywhere.

After the meeting the officers of the National Suffrage Association went in a deputation to the Minister of State and the Minister of Justice with a memorial calling for a government bill to give women parliamentary suffrage and eligibility on equal terms with men, the bill to be put before the Riksdag as early as possible in 1918. The Minister of State replied that it was the intention of the government—a "Left" Government of Liberals and Socialists—to propose woman suffrage as soon as possible, as a question separate from other constitutional reforms—the question, he said, needing no further consideration.

Feminism in Norway

WOMEN in Norway have lately combined to gain reforms in community life for the benefit of women and children. The Women's Liberal Association adopted a program for this at its last great meeting, held in the parliament building. The condition of married women was specially considered and demands were drawn up upon the Liberal government for insurance against sickness for women; maintenance for sick married women, together with free care at childbirth; schools of housecraft throughout the country; and state supervision of all children under school age.

Wide public support is being given the movement, and the Norwegian women, with political power, are sure to force great improvements in the conditions of women and children.

Women in Canadian Legislatures

THREE women members took their places in the Alberta and British Columbia parliaments at the opening of the new session of the provincial legislatures in Canada. British Columbia's first woman representative is Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Vancouver. In Alberta the women elected are Mrs. Louise McKinney and Lieutenant Roberta MacAdams—for the first time in the history of British parliaments two women members. Lieutenant MacAdams is one of the two representatives of the overseas Canadian soldiers. She has served during the war as dietician in the Canadian Army Corps.

Women are becoming established in Canadian politics. The women recently enfranchised by the War Time Elections Act—the nearest of kin of soldiers—voted in the last national elections. Women are now pressing for complete enfranchisement, which the Union Government has pledged itself to yield. With the power they already hold over this government there is no doubt Canadian women will force it to keep its promise.

Suffrage in Hungary

THE new Hungarian Franchise Reform Bill enfranchises women under the same limits as men—all women over twenty-four years of age, able to read and write the Magyar language. Widows of soldiers killed in the war and women in art, literary and scientific work are also enfranchised. The bill permits women to sit in Parliament. Hungarian suffragists are protesting against the limitations of this bill. This much the government has promised, however, and the next step to full political freedom will have to follow quickly.

Cheers Only for French Women

WHILE the House of Lords has bowed to necessity and adopted woman suffrage, and President Wilson has declared his recognition of the woman question as fundamental and demanding solution, the French Parliament continues in its attitude of polite inaction. It is now the second time that, at the opening of a session, the "father of the house" has declared for woman suffrage—and been cheered in consequence. But nothing further happens. Even the bill for municipal powers, recommended by a parliamentary commission, appears to have been shelved indefinitely. For a progressive and enlightened democracy, such a record on a "fundamental" question is almost as disconcerting as was the studious neglect of politicians in this country, so recently forced to a position more in keeping with its war for democracy abroad.

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The New Home of the National Woman's Party

By Anna P. Thomas

THE new home of the National Woman's Party, headquarters for the country-wide ratification campaign that will soon begin, is within a stone's throw of the White House and enjoys the honor of being one of the most historic among the homes of the old West End.

The glamour of early Colonial days still clings to the place, its memories throwing into bold relief the changes of more modern years. The big mansion still ranks conspicuously among its neighbors that form a quadrangle around Lafayette Square.

Facing due east, across the park, it looks directly at Cameron House, for the past two years the headquarters of the Woman's Party. The new home was built early in the history of this nation by the Honorable Levi Woodbury, during his period of service in the Cabinet of General Jackson and President Van Buren. It was later the home of Schuyler Colfax at the time of his Vice-Presidency.

In the stressful times of the Civil War it was occupied by Mr. Dennison, a member of Lincoln's Cabinet. During the long period of the Lincoln Administration the mansion attained a reputation for official hospitality. Here the great men of the day gathered. Here many were the councils held over the perplexing problems of the hour.

IT was here later that General Sickles stepped forth from his home on that fatal morning when he fired the bullet that terminated the life of his brilliant rival, Barton Key. This episode is the tragic romance of the old house. The admiration of Barton Key for the handsome wife of General Sickles had been fruitful cause of gossip in the diplomatic circles of the Capital.

Barton Key occupied bachelor apartments in the famous old club house on Madison Place just opposite. It was said in the current gossip of the day that the waving of a handkerchief from the upper window of the Sickles home from the hands of a pretty woman, was the signal for twilight meetings between the two.

Jealous of his domestic peace and inflamed by the whispers of his neighbors, General Sickles, it was said, watched secretly for a proof of guilt, and when he became convinced of the justice of his suspicions, laid his plans. One bright morning, while that fluttering scrap of white cambric still waved in the summer breeze, he hurried across the park just as Key emerged from the door of his club. He fired three shots at his victim, the third of which found lodgment in his heart. The other two bullets were imbedded in the trunk of a tall tree on the curb. This tree was afterwards cut completely to pieces by relic hunters.

At the time of its occupancy by General Sickles, the present headquarters was of red brick with a high wooden porch and old style sloping roof. Successive changes in ownership have altered the outward aspect of the place, though the admirable inner workmanship has left the building in splendid condition.

For thirty-five years—among the most brilliant in its history—the old house belonged to Mrs. Washington McLean, mother of John McLean, and grandmother of Mr. Bugher, a later occupant.

THE most striking alterations to the old mansion were made many years after the Sickles residence when the place was in the hands of Mrs. Bugher, the sister of Mrs. George Dewey, who modernized the exterior as soon as she bought the place. Under her hands the rough English

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis
Chairman Finance Committee

brick front was replaced by up-to-date buff tilings. The high porch was removed and the present English basement substituted, thus adding an additional story. The roof was also made level. A low port cochere covered with vines led directly to the entrance.

The chief changes in the interior have been the great enlargement of the place through the building of additional rear walls, including a spacious auditorium, with a seating capacity of three hundred, a billiard room, a small theater for amateur theatricals, and many sleeping apartments. The mansion is one of the most commodious in the city.

For some years the house was occupied by the Home Club, an organization formed principally of clerks of the Interior Department and their friends for social purposes, but vacated by the Club the first of February.

COMPLETELY remodeled and re-furnished by the National Woman's Party, the big place promises to become one of the most attractive and also one of the busiest buildings in the Capital. On the first floor will be located the two press rooms, the literature department and the supply department, all engaged in the daily propaganda and publicity end of the closing fight for the liberties of women. The front entrance hall will be occupied by the telephone booth, post-office and hospitality secretary.

On the second floor a distinctive tea room will be opened in the old dining room. The big ball room and auditorium, re-done in old ivory, bringing out the beauty of the old mirrors, will be used for the national conferences, and will be rented for dances to outside parties. The old red room opening from the ball-room, hung in crimson and white brocade, will be occupied by the national officers of the party as an office. The third and fourth floors are occupied as bed rooms.

THE Committee on Furnishing which has the decorating and furnishing of the big place in charge is made up of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Irving Moller, of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Gilson Gardner, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. George P. Pflaster has contributed to the furnishing of the new home by loaning her rare collection of antique furniture.

Among those who contributed to the fund for the rent and furnishing of the national headquarters for the ratification campaign are: Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, $2,000; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, $4,000; Mrs. F. R. Hazard, $1,000; Mrs. Pope Yeatman, $1,000; Mrs. Henry G. Leach, $1,000; Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins, $1,000; Mrs. William Kent, $2,000; Mrs. John H. Hanan, $1,000; Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, $250; Mrs. A. A. Anderson, $500; Mrs. William H. Blauvelt, $300; Mrs. J. D. Pennock, $300. These sums toward the rent of the headquarters for the next twenty-one months, for which period the house has been leased, were raised by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, chairman of the national finance committee of the Woman's Party, and are in addition to the fund which is being raised by Mrs. William Kent, chairman of the maintenance committee of the national headquarters. The recent great increase in rents in Washington meant that a larger sum must be raised for the new headquarters than the maintenance committee had been accustomed to supplying and it therefore became necessary for the finance committee to secure additional contributions to meet the increased rentals prevailing at this time.

The opportunity of securing the new headquarters for the Woman's Party was obtained by Mr. Herman Gasch, who worked indefatigably through many weeks endeavoring to find permanent headquarters for the Woman's Party comparable to its former one on Lafayette Square, which the Party was compelled to leave when the place was bought by the Cosmos Club.

The Political Department Quickens Action

Miss Doris Stevens
Chairman Political Department

WITH the federal suffrage amendment through the House and about to come before the Senate, the political department of the National Woman's Party, under the direction of Miss Doris Stevens, has become one of the strategic points in the final campaign on Congress. The energy and resourcefulness of the work being done, a work which it is difficult for the individual to visualize, needs to be seen at close range to be appreciated. During the past three months there is not one figure of political prominence, not one obscure state committeeman, not one link in the political chain, in short, which has been neglected. The result has been a concerted demand on the President and on Congress which is about to bring the result women have steadily demanded for the last five years.

DOZENS of the prominent men who are now standing for the federal suffrage amendment were personally interviewed by Miss Stevens in many Eastern cities. They were men whose demand on the Administration could not be ignored. Many of these men saw the President and members of the Cabinet personally and asked for the passage of the suffrage amendment as a piece of war legislation that must be got out of the way. Others wrote to the President and gave statements to the press as to their stand at this time.

Among those who were visited to ask their aid were: Bernard Baruch, of New York; member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defence; Mr. Francis J. Heney, of California, attorney for the United States Tariff Commission; Mr. Bainbridge Colby, of New York, member of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and member of the Commission sent to sit at the Inter-Allied Conference; Colonel House, of Texas; Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information; Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. E. P. Costigan, of Colorado, member of the Tariff Commission; Judge Ben Lindsey, of Colorado; Mr. Joseph Davies, of Wisconsin, member of the Federal Trade Commission; Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, attorney to Mr. McAdoo; Mr. Arthur Brisbane, editor; Mr. Dudley Field Malone, former Third Secretary of State.

PUBLIC statements urging the passage of the measure were secured from many public men, cluding Victor Murdock, of Kansas, a member of the Federal Trade Commission; Honorable John Hylan, Mayor of New York; Colonel Roosevelt, of New York; Julius Rosenwald, of Illinois, member of the Council of National Defence; Mr. Thomas Chadbourne, of New York; Rev. William A. Sunday; Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Mr. William Kent, of California; J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, member of the National Executive Committee of the National Party; Mr. Isadore Dockweiler, of California, Democratic National Committeeman from California; Governor Charles Whitman, of New York; William Randolph Hearst; Mr. Gifford Pinchot; Mr. Frank Vanderlip, of New York; Mr. William G. Wilcox, of New York, Chairman National Republican Committee.

DURING the last month the state chairmen of the National Woman's Party have brought to the notice of their own state and city officials the importance of the passage of suffrage at this time, with the result that a constant stream of telegrams and letters from governors, mayors and officials of high standing from all states have pointed out to their Senators and to the President the necessity for action. The state committeemen of both the Republican and the Democratic Party were reached, and members of the National Woman's Party were granted hearings before the executive committees of both parties assembled in conference.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, D. C., a member of the National Executive Board of the Woman's Party, was asked to speak from the platform on the suffrage issue at the National Committee meeting of the Republican Party assembled in St. Louis this week, for the election of a national chairman. Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, national legislative chairman, looked after the campaign with the National Democratic Committee in Washington at the same time.

DEMOCRATIC action has, in short, been quickened through a persistent and dynamic lobby which neglected no man in public life that might influence his section. Mr. Vance McCormick, chairman of the National Democratic convention, said in speaking of the suffrage measure, "I can assure you of my keen interest. I am using my influence with the senators to secure the passage of the bill in the Senate. As you will remember, I was the first candidate in Pennsylvania to come out openly on this issue, and as the President has endorsed the bill this issue can hardly be made a political one. I will be glad to do everything I can to further it. . . . ."

Showing the widely separated states which are appealing for suffrage action at this time the following examples are interesting: public statement of Attorney General Ross Collins, of Mississippi: "The federal suffrage amendment will preserve to the solidly Democratic South its proportionate part of Congressional representation which might possibly be ultimately changed as the result of the action of individual states in adopting the amendment—though it is my belief that the views of the Southern states on suffrage have so changed as to make the adoption of the amendment possible. I think that the Democratic Party would be decidedly the greatest beneficiary of universal suffrage."

From the Chicago Federation of Labor: "Whereas a bill for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising women has passed the House of Representatives and is now pending in the Senate; and whereas, the political equality of women is one of the fundamental principles of organized labor, Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor do call upon the Administration at Washington to put their great power behind this measure and secure its immediate passage through the Senate."

From Judge Charles Martin and Judge John Gilson, of Connecticut, to Senators Brandigee and McLean:

"We petition you to do everything in your power to further the passage of the federal suffrage amendment by the Senate of the United States.

"We urge favorable action at this time because in this time of national stress, women through industry, money and sacrifice having rendered such invaluable service to the body politic should be given at once the privileges that should accompany such service.

"Because of the present inconsistency whereby a Connecticut woman by moving West into New York or East into Rhode Island may vote for the President of the United States, we believe that this, like all interstate complications, should be remedied by federal action.

"Because if we are to profit by the spiritual lesson of this world conflict men and women must share in the reconstruction that shall lead to the new Democracy of all the people. Thus only shall America maintain her prestige as the leader of world Democracy.

"We urge the passage of this Amendment as a matter of justice to women, and expediency to the state."

Both National Committees Endorse Federal Suffrage

"NINETEEN hundred eighteen is witnessing the same national committeemen of both parties who two short years ago were loath to endorse even the suffrage principle trying to outdistance each other in zealously putting themselves on record as favoring the federal suffrage amendment. This week the Republican National Committee, meeting in St. Louis for the selection of a chairman, and the Democratic National Committee in Washington, D. C., have both committed themselves to national suffrage as a war measure. The Democratic Committee took a telegraphic poll of all state committeemen; the Republicans contented themselves with endorsing the vote of Republican Congressmen for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The last stand of the Anti-suffrage ranks was taken in St. Louis.

"The interesting feature of the day" (at the National conference), comments the press dispatch, "was provided by women. It had been arranged that Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker, of the National Woman's Party, should address the committee in behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and that Miss Minnie Bronson and Miss Lucy Price, of the organiaztion opposed to woman suffrage, should oppose Mrs. Baker.

"The anti-suffrage women, who included also Mrs. Henry Preston White, of Boston, and Miss Charlotte Howe, of New York, said that Chairman William R. Willcox had promised that the committee would take no action until they had been heard from. They said they were chagrinned upon being admitted to the meeting place, to find the committee had already voted a resolution commending the stand of five-sixths of the members of the House of Representatives in favor of the Anthony amendment.

"Mrs. Baker, the first speaker, said she was pleased that the committee, without waiting to hear arguments, had voted for suffrage. She said that it was the initiative of the Republicans which had compelled the Democrats to pass the amendments in the lower house.

"Miss Bronson caused laughter when she said: "'I look around for the 30 members who last night were opposed to suffrage. I wonder what changed them overnight.'

Miss Price, a former Ohio newspaper woman, now a resident of New York city, asserted that the committee acted without right.

"'Your action without even hearing us was worse than a betrayal of us who are opposed to suffrage; it was an admission that party pledges are made to be broken,' she said."

The resolution going on record in favor of national suffrage was draughted by the National Woman's Party and presented by Mrs. Baker to the Executive Committee of the Republican conference the night before the conference proper. On the following day Senator Jones, chairman of the National Woman Suffrage Committee, who, he claims, is eager to line up solid support for the suffrage measure, kept in close touch with the headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington and with their representative in St. Louis.

Mr. Ralph E. Williams, national committeeman from Oregon, one of the most zealous of the suffrage supporters, handled the suffrage resolution in the Executive Committee, and turned it over to James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, when the resolution came up on the floor, where it was endorsed unanimously.

THE Democratic Party is also eagerly doing everything it can to prove its passionate desire for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, meeting in Washington, before endorsing the federal suffrage measure by a vote of five to two, held a telegraphic referendum of their entire national committee, on the question of the amendment. The referendum showed more than a two to one desire for the National Committee to take action that would put it on record "urging the support" of the amendment. The Executive Committee immediately adopted a resolution calling upon the Senate to act at once and favorably upon the suffrage amendment.

THE referendum vote of the national committee members showed twenty-eight affirmative votes and fourteen negative. Of the six states not heard from the Democrats claim that five are favorable.

Those supporting the resolution in executive committee were Vance R. McCormick, chairman; Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut, vice-chairman; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Senator A. A. Jones, New Mexico; and Isadore B. Dockweiler, California. Opposed were Representative Carter Glass, Virginia; and Representative Cordell Hull, Tennessee.

The Democratic resolution runs as follows: "Resolved, That the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, after a referendum vote of the members of the National Committee, representing the forty-eight states, and in pursuance thereof, does hereby indorse the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for woman suffrage, and urges favorable action thereon by the United States Senate."

Isadore Dockweiler, California National Committeeman, telephoned the headquarters of the National Woman's Party as soon as the action was taken, to report to the suffrage politicians whom he had met and opposed in the 1916 campaign. He was enthusiastic at the prospect of an early and successful vote.

This action, by the central governing body of the party in power can only mean that the Democrats recognize the necessity for securing a vote that will enable them to go into the 1918 elections with the federal suffrage amendment as a feature of the "party record." The grudging victory in the House, where only overwhelming Republican support made up for the fact that the Democratic side failed to deliver a two-thirds vote, has made the women voters dangerously resentful of the Democratic attitude toward suffrage.

Mrs. Robert Baker

IN the Senate a parallel situation has existed, up to this time. More than seventy per cent of the Republicans have pledged their votes for suffrage, while just fifty per cent of the Democrats have expressed themselves as ready to vote for suffrage. The action of the Democratic Committee is a party recognition of the fact that, from the Democratic standpoint, this is an intolerable situation.

The vote in the Senate must not only pass suffrage, but it must give the Democratic side grounds for claiming credit for the victory. The party has spoken. Both the party leaders in the White House and the party members in the Senate have been given definite expression of the will of the party.

In commenting on the action of the Democratic Party, Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, said: "This vote of the Democratic National Committee is practical assurance of victory. The Democrats have undoubtedly taken this action in order to offset the fact that the Republicans have already done their full part toward the passage of the amendment in the Senate by pledging more than two-thirds of their members. The diplomatic policy of the Administration in demanding the establishment of representative government makes it incumbent upon the Democratic Party to pass this measure now."

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1918

"I WAS born and reared a Quaker and am still one; . . . but to-day all sectarian creeds and political policies sink into utter insignificance compared with the essence of religion and the fundamental principle of government—equal rights. I have not allied myself and shall not ally myself with any party or any measure save the one of justice and equality to women. But the time has come when I strike, and proclaim my contempt for the tricksters who put their political heel on the rights of women at the very time when their help is needed most. . . .

"When it is a mere matter of theory a thousand miles away from a practical question, they can 'resolve' pretty words, but when the crucial moment comes they sacrifice us without conscience and without honor . . . I was never surer of my position that no self-respecting woman should wish or work for the success of a party that ignores her political rights."

These were the words of Susan B. Anthony after nearly half a century of labor for the liberties of women. On this celebration of the ninety-eighth year of her birth it is good to read them over and to marvel at the vigor, the unswerving purpose, the directness and logic of them. These were the qualities that brought Susan B. Anthony, during the greater part of her own life, only the ridicule and contempt of the politicians she so unerringly measured.

All her life Miss Anthony worked to make suffrage a political issue. She had seen that other great fight for human liberties, the freedom of the black man, solved by becoming a bitter and hard-fought political issue. She did not live to see the freedom of the women of this nation become a political issue. She died leaving woman suffrage still a football for politicians, occasionally kicked, often ignored.

But it was the inspiration that came of the unerring vision of Susan B. Anthony—her realization that politicians must be forced, not cajoled—that finally, after defeat, inertia, and re-birth, carried the suffrage issue into the political camps and forced a proud and unscrupulous political party to carry it to victory.

This was the vision Susan B. Anthony saw when she wrote the above prophetic words. She never entered the promised land. Her fight was for the future. That vast and beckoning future, because of her, is about to become ours.

The Final Demands of the South and West

THE official demand of the State of Oregon on both the President and on the Senate for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment represents not only Governor Withycombe and Attorney General George M. Brown, but also the sentiment of the Mayors of the large cities of Oregon. Mayor George W. Baker spoke for the people of Portland; Mayor Walter E. Keyes for Salem and Mayor C. B. Lamkin for Ashland. "On behalf of the people of this community," reads the telegram sent by Mayor Baker, "I beg you to use your influence as the head of this democratic nation to carry the suffrage amendment safely through the Senate."

The Senate is not at this time likely to forget the women voters of the West. The recently organized Woman's Council of Washington, with headquarters in Seattle, composed of a delegated body representing all of the women's organizations of the State, has demanded action in the Senate. Mrs. Sophie L. W. Clarke has spoken before many civic and social organizations who have been unanimous in their demand, including the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs.

"God bless the pickets," writes Mrs. Clarke, "We would still be in the woods but for their courage; this is a fact of which I am strongly convinced. The Federationist, our paper, gives you brave women considerable publicity. We are doing all we can to make the women of the United States as free as their brothers."

Colorado and Nevada continue to urge action as Western voting states. The City Commissioners of both Colorado Springs and Pueblo as bodies urged action, wiring to the President and to the Senate leaders: "Citizens of Pueblo, satisfied with the practical results of equal suffrage, earnestly request you to use in support of the national suffrage amendment in the Senate, the same powerful influence that accomplished success in the House."

IN response to these backfires from his home state Senator Shafroth is making an active canvass of the Senate in an attempt to secure enough support to save the face of the Democratic Party: "We who have favored suffrage so long," he says, "have an understanding that we shall see each doubtful senator, and we have been doing that for the last week or ten days, attempting to get them to agree to vote for the measure. Several of these senators have agreed to read the speech I delivered in the Senate showing the excellent results obtained in our state from woman suffrage."

Senator Shafroth says the amendment will undoubtedly pass when brought to a vote and that it will be voted on in the very near future. His advice, like that of other senators of both parties, is to keep the backfires burning in the states of doubtful senators.

Nevada judges are among those who are making an effort to put the bar of the state on record for suffrage. Judge B. W. Coleman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the State of Nevada, in writing to Senator Key Pitman said: "If any senator has a doubt as to the feeling in Nevada on equal suffrage, I wish to say that the people of this state are more strongly in favor of it than ever before."

ONE of the most representative of the petitions demanding action that has rolled in from the South comes from Houston where state-wide activity is going on under the direction of Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, state chairman, and Mrs. St. Clair Thompson. The big Texas petition originated in Houston and was sent to Senators Culberson and Sheppard and to the President. It is signed by many of the most prominent men of the border city, including: S. A. Lindsey, treasurer of the Federal Land Bank; S. F. Carter, President Lumberman's National Bank; Charles A. Leddy, General Counsel Federal Land Bank; Attorney S. Talliaferro; F. C. Heinie, Secretary Banker's Trust So.; H. B. Jackson, President Houston Land Corporation; George Hamman, Vice-President Union National Bank; Jesse H. Jones, President Jesse Jones Lumber Company; Ben Campbell, ex-Mayor of Houston; F. M. Sterling, Secretary-Treasurer Humble Oil and Refining Company; M. E. Foster, editor and publisher Houston Chronicle; W. W. Fondren, President Fondren Oil Company, and others.

To Susan B. Anthony, 1820-1918

By Beulah Amidon

Such weary hours you used to walk
  Along these silent corridors;
Scorn greeted you and ridicule
  And close shut doors.
Men were too busy here to see
A woman, asking liberty.

Sometimes we do not seem to walk
  Alone upon our way;
We hear soft foot-falls through the rooms
  Barred to you yesterday;
And, weary, do we dream brave words,
  Like star-shine through the gray?

We do not think you could forget
  The eager fight for liberty—
Across the years you echo yet
  The cry of women to be free.
You see them march, you hear them sing
Now, in your spirit, conquering.

The North Asks Action of the South

An Open Letter by Crichton Clarke to the Southern Senators

MY Dear Senator:

May I, as an American citizen, a supporter of democracy at home as well as abroad, and a well-wisher of the South, solicit your vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment conferring democracy on women?

As an American, I do not see how we can deny the vote to women without making a mockery of every great principle of our country. All just government depends on the consent of the governed; taxation without representation is tyranny; these are real principles for which men have fought and died, and their validity cannot be denied to women without bringing government authority into the same hatred and contempt on the part of women that they were brought into when men had to fight for those elemental principles of right and justice.

As a supporter of democracy, I am convinced that a rejection of the suffrage amendment will chill the ardor of many who are now working earnestly for democracy and will cast a suspicion on the sincerity of our war motives as voiced so eloquently by the President. The soldier vote where counted has shown a large majority for woman suffrage, and this is a fact entitled to earnest consideration. The effect of an adverse vote in the Senate on this question will be exasperating to the country and to the many woman suffrage states, and in time of war, it seems to me, too dangerous to risk. So far from quieting the agitation, an adverse vote will swell it to proportions never before realized.

AS a well-wisher of the South, I have no desire to see the negro question made the football of Northern politics, but this will certainly happen as a result of a defeat of the Anthony amendment by Southern votes. You know that a voter in the North has very much less congressional representation than one from the South. If white women are denied the franchise on account of the race question in the South they will certainly bring this question before the North with the result that there will be irrepressible agitation for the enforcement of the 14th amendment. So long as the race question is not forced on our attention up here we do not give it much thought, but if politicians begin to emphasize the fact that a few thousand votes in the South are sufficient to elect a congressman whereas it takes many thousand in the North, our equality instinct will be violated and there will be men running for Congress pledged to enforc the Constitution and to cut down your representation until it is on the same basis as ours. An adverse vote on the Anthony amendment will inevitably inject this serious and sectional issue into Northern politics.

IT seems to me certain that women are going to get the vote, and I hope they will get it without having to go off at any more dangerous tangents. They refused to let jail stand in their way and they will not hesitate to concentrate their fire on the 14th amendment in the suffrage states, if the situation now existing in regard to that amendment is used as a reason for denying them their rights.

I hope you do not mind my taking this matter up with you and endeavoring to point out what in my judgment will be some of the bad effects of a defeat of the Anthony amendment in the Senate.

Respectfully,

(Signed) W. H. CRICHTON CLARKE.

Putting It up to Mr. Wilson

JANUARY 10, one year to a day from the time the first picket line stood at the President's gates to ask, "Mr. President, what will you do for woman's suffrage?" the first triumph in the seventy-year fight for political freedom for the women of the United States was won. To be sure, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was passed by the House of Representatives that day by the grudging majority of only one vote. But it was passed. And the next battle line in the fight for equal rights is the Senate.

No date has yet been set for the submission of the suffrage amendment to the upper house, but it is rumored that the bill will be brought to a vote before February 15. Not only those who are vitally interested in suffrage, but those who are anxious to clear of all interfering legislation the decks of Congress for war action, are hopeful that these rumors are true. There is no excuse for furhter delay—and, if reasonable haste be made, there is yet time for the Senate to avoid the stigma which would rest upon the American women and the American nation were the English House of Lords first to put the finishing touch on its Franchise Bill, and the oldest and most conservative parliamentary body in existence thereby to enfranchise the women of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by the Senate is believed by its friends to be assured, and is conceded even by enemies of the measure, if only the bill can be brought to a vote. This assurance is based upon the belief that a partisan fight is bound to ensue in the Senate as in the House when the amendment was submitted there. The Republicans proved in the previous contest that they consider it a wise policy to secure the credit for the passage of the amendment, while the Democrats very evidently consider it an unwise policy to be responsible for its defeat. Coupling these facts with the justifiable expectation that the President will again declare in favor of the amendment's passage, the bill's chances in the Senate seem to be exceptionally good.

The suffragists, knowing as the members of the National Woman's Party at least have always known, that Mr. Wilson is the keynote to the whole situation, now state in very plain terms just what they expect of him in this crisis: "The women's bill, Mr. President, is safely through the House. But you cannot be satisfied to see your party come so close to political suicide as it did by the narrow margin of that one vote. When you have wanted other measures passed, we have seen you go to the Capitol and demand their passage. We look to you to do as much for us, and to give the suffrage amendment in the United States Senate all the help it needs."

So they have again put it squarely up to Mr. Wilson. Though he gave the measure no active support, he did finally respond to public sentiment at the eleventh hour, and by a half-hearted indorsement give the Democrats of the House the opportunity to "stand by the President."

But speaking of narrow margins, save for the help of the Speaker, one vote in the House would have lost the amendment there. Representative Timberlake of this district might easily have been that one—he shaved his time pretty close when he delayed his arrival in Washington until 2 o'clock of the day the vote was taken; had he been only a few hours late, Colorado would have been responsible for the tie that, but for the Speaker, would have spelled defeat. Since the contest in the Senate is expected to be equally close, it is vital that every favorable senator be present when the Amendment is finally brought to a vote. Undoubtedly, the valiant suffrage lobbyists in Washington can be depended upon to have every friend of the amendment at his desk in the Senate on the day which must bring victory to the followers of Susan B. Anthony.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, February 5.*

Following Up the Doubtful Senators

A NATIONWIDE campaign that is concentrating on those Senators who though possibly inclined to be favorable, have not yet committed themselves to the support of the federal suffrage amendment is now being vigorously handled by the National Woman's Party in many widely separated states. There are backfires burning in Texas as well as Vermont. There is concentrated suffrage activity in Florida as well as Michigan and Ohio. Suffragists with the end of their half-century fight just in sight, with a political sagacity born of their long and bitter experiences are not resting on their laurels.

Men are taking part in the final campaign in every state. Such notable speakers as Dudley Malone and Lincoln Steffens are working for final pressure on the Senate; high state officials, ministers, judges are urging action as well as women leaders.

DUDLEY Field Malone, who has volunteered to speak to New England audiences, in Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as in the strategic Southern states, has just returned from the middle West where he spoke for the Woman's Party in Chicago and Detroit. Although the train schedule prevented the mass meeting at the Central Music Hall, Mr. Malone was the speaker on the day following at a largely attended luncheon at which Miss Ella Abeel, state chairman of Illinois, presided. Mr. Malone was entertained at the University Club while in Chicago, and was unexpectedly assisted at his scheduled meeting by Mr. Richard Bennet, a friend who was playing in Chicago at the time and who came to the meeting. His first federal suffrage speech aroused great enthusiasm. Miss Abeel and Miss Margaret Whittemore also spoke.

More than one thousand men and women filled the Board of Commerce auditorium in Detroit to hear Mr. Malone, hundreds also attending the public dinner in his honor which preceded the evening meeting. Mrs. W. R. Alvord presided at the meeting, which drew politicians, newspaper editors and prominent men and women from near cities. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore, the committee in charge of the dinner and mass meeting were Mrs. C. W. Edwards, Mrs. E. E. Bross, Miss Helen Hall, Mrs. S. C. Moore, Mrs. A. O. Dunk, Mrs. M. St. John Brownell, Mrs. George Sampson and Mrs. Dorothy K. Earle. Mr. Malone was entertained in Detroit at the Detroit Athletic Club.

Miss Joy Young, who is co-operating in the closer organization work being undertaken in Michigan by Mrs. Whittemore, is assisting with meetings now being planned for Miss Mabel Vernon the latter part of this month.

Lincoln Steffens was the speaker at the recent "victory luncheon" given by the Illinois Branch of the Woman's Party at the La Salle Hotel, with Mrs. Lucrece Sheffield Cox as chairman of arrangements. Mr. Steffens in dealing with the young-Russia fight for complete democracy linked up the struggle of American women for their own freedom. There was large hope for the future in Mr. Steffen's talk: "After American women have won their fight for this necessary expression of their political existence, perhaps then, with the aid of her ballot-weapon, she may be able to realize a small part of the real democracy now experienced by Russian women working together with Russian men, with no sex distinctions made. It is just a human shoulder to shoulder struggle for democracy for all."

Other speakers at this brilliant meeting were Dr. Rowena Morse Mann, the Unitarian minister; Miss Jane Burr, the writer; Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough, Mrs. W. I. Thomas and Miss Margaret Whittemore.

MISS Beulah Amidon was the speaker this week at the second of a series of luncheons held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party at the Art Alliance. While in Philadelphia Miss Amidon interviewed all the newspaper editors. The Philadelphia papers promised to do all they could, through news stories and editorials to show the Pennsylvania senators the overwhelming suffrage sentiment in the state.

Miss Beulah Amidon

Miss Julia Emory is assisting the Maine organization, where Dudley Field Malone addresses a mass meeting in Portland next month. Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and Miss Clara Louise Rowe are embarking on a state-wide campaign in Florida, where headquarters have been established at Jacksonville and at Palm Beach and meetings scheduled for this month and next. Miss Stevens speaks in Jacksonville, February 28, in Palm Beach March 3, and in Miami on March 4.

Miss Gladys Greiner is assisting the Virginia Branch of the National Woman's Party in the conversion of Senator Martin, which now looks hopeful. Concentrating on labor organizations who feel strongly in Virginia concerning the suffrage amendment, Miss Greiner reports that strong pressure is being exerted for women by organized men.

The attitude of labor brought the matter before the legislature, where floor-leader Willis called on Senators Martin and Swanson to support the bill in Congress in the following strong resolution:

"Whereas, President Wilson endorses the amendment as an act of right and justice to the women of the country who are standing back of the war as an indispensable second line of defense, without which the war cannot be won; and thousands of Virginia men and women believe that the women of Virginia should be given the suffrage on equal terms with men; that they, like the women of Great Britain and Canada, may be in a position to utilize all their powers not only to win this war, but also to aid in the solution of problems which must confront the state and nation after the war; therefore be it

"Resolved by the house of delegates, the Senate concurring, a majority of the members elected to each body agreeing thereto, that our representation in the upper branch of the national congress, Senators Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson, be and they are hereby most respectfully requested to vote and use their influence for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment."

Miss Greiner has spoken in Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News, where a district conference has just been held with Miss Mabel Vernon as speaker. A similar conference will be held next week in Lynchburg at the home of Mrs. Dexter Otey.

IN Connecticut the backfires are burning vigorously, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. W. D. Ascough, and Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, member of the national executive committee. Miss Katherine Flanagan and Miss Katherine Mullen have aroused wide interest through the state and are now arranging two mass meetings for Dudley Field Malone which will be held in New Haven and Bridgeport on the 10th and 17th of next month.

In Texas, where a campaign covering all parts of that great state is being planned by Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, state chairman, assisted by Mrs. St. Clair Thompson, of Washington, D. C., Senator Culberson is being deluged by demands for his favorable vote. These demands come from labor organizations and from well known citizens jealous of Texas' progressive record.

Following an address by Mrs. Wolfe the Texas Woman's Law Association, meeting in the law building of the University in Austin, unanimously passed resolutions calling on Senator Culberson and Senator Jones, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, for support and action.

"Our organization is a unit," said Mrs. Bertha Lewis, president of the Woman's Law Association, "in the desire to see the amendment pass. Our legal training makes it easy for us to appreciate the conservation of women's time, energy

and money, in this method, on account of the almost insurmountable difficulties we should have to meet in amending the constitutions of the thirty-six remaining states.

"We have every reason to believe the amendment will pass, but we wish to leave no stone unturned, so long as not quite enough votes are pledged."

Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto, California, gave a spirited victory address in El Paso last week as a member of the National Woman's Party who believed in the contribution picketing had made to the final victory. Miss Doris Stevens, a member of the Executive Committee of the national organization, will hold a series of meetings in Texas next month to focus the demand of Texas men and women on Culberson. She will speak in Austin, Houston, San Antonio and Fort Worth at meetings arranged by Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Wolfe.

MISS Mabel Vernon has held a series of meetings in New Hampshire and Vermont, speaking at a State Conference at Montpelier at which Mrs. J. Borden Estee was re-elected chairman and Miss Lou Daniels, of Grafton, vice-chairman. Miss Daniels served time in prison in Washington as a picket, and is known in her own state for her fearless championship of women. She refused twice to pay taxes on her property in Grafton on the ground that she was being taxed without having a voice in her own government. Her bank stock was seized by the town authorities for payment. The suit she instituted to recover has not been determined. Miss Daniel's enthusiastic fight for support in Vermont is doing much to change public opinion in her section of New England.

Miss Sallie W. Hovey, chairman of the New Hampshire Branch, organized a meeting for Miss Vernon in which the dramatic story of the picket was told in full for the first time. Miss Hovey will next month come to Washington to help with the final lobby activities in Washington before the bill is brought up in the Senate.

WITH the assistance of Miss Elsie Hill, of Connecticut, sentiment for the amendment is being concerted in New York under the chairmanship of Mrs. John Winters Brannan. During the last week Miss Lucy Burns was the speaker at a mass meeting in Schenectady, with Miss Vida Milholland singing her prison songs, and Mrs. Edward Everett Hale, chairman of the Thirteenth Congressional District, presiding.

Three hundred men and women were present at this meeting at Red Men's Hall. The result was not only the letters and telegrams which went to Washington from the meeting, but a determined interest which is to express itself in a Federal Amendment Conference, to be held at the home of Mrs. Charles Waldron in Schenectady February 21, with Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York, state chairman, and Miss Elsie Hill, as the speakers, for the purpose of concerting action on the Senate.

On February 1, Miss Hill spoke to a hundred men and women assembled by invitation of the Congressional District organization in Syracuse, with the chairman, Mrs. Frederick Hazard, presiding. The meeting took place in the Woman's Club building. At noon the same day the Rotary Club, of Syracuse, through Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt, invited Miss Hill to their meeting where she made a plea for pressure on Senator Wadsworth and on the President to one hundred and fifty young and energetic business men.

Mrs. St. Clair Thompson
National Organizer
Who is Building Backfires in Texas

Miss Hill reports that the Republican Party in New York state is now suffering a distinct loss of prestige with women voters, due to the fact that there were three Republicans voting against the suffrage measure in the House; and also to the fact that Senator Wadsworth still refuses to accept the verdict of the voters of his own state. The new voters are demanding action instead of promises from New York politicians.

Miss Iris Calderhead is assisting the Pennsylvania Branch, planning a series of meetings in Pittsburgh; Miss Rebecca Hourwich is co-operating with the Massachusetts Branch, which is organizing a Dudley Field Malone mass meeting, to be held at the Park Square Theater in Boston on March 24, with Mrs. Toscan Bennett, of Connecticut, also speaking on the federal amendment situation.

Mrs. Moller, of St. Paul, who for the past few weeks has been presenting the suffrage demand of Minnesota to the senators of the northwest, will organize the Minnesota meetings of the Woman's Party; Miss Alice Henkle is taking charge of the Utah backfires with Mrs. Louise Garnett, legislatice chairman; and Miss Margaret Whittemore is organizing a series of southern California meetings.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, who spoke in St. Louis before the National Republican Committee, on the same trip held successful meetings in Dayton, Ohio, arranged by the state chairman, Mrs. Valentine Winters; in Cincinnati, arranged by Mrs. C. H. Adler, Chairman of the first Congressional district; and in Louisville, Kentucky, where Miss Edith Callahan, state chairman, presided.

While in Dayton Mrs. Baker spoke at noon to several thousand workmen of the National Cash Register Company, asked to appear at this great profit-sharing plant by Mr. Paterson, the owner and founder. A drawingroom meeting was held the same afternoon at the home of Mrs. Valentine Winters. The evening meeting, at Community Hall, from which strong resolutions were wired to Washington, was arranged by Mrs. John Edwards, Mrs. C. H. Adler and Mrs. Valentine Winters.

A Picket Song

By Kathryn Lincoln

I will sing to the Cause of Woman,
That unites from every walk in life,
That inspires to any sacrifice,
That brings from the ends of a great country
Women of all ages,
Who place a remote freedom for every sister
Above a near personal liberty,
And above the cant of criticism.
And the Cause has brought
The light of freedom to their eyes,
And strength to battle for a world to come,
Which broad vision
They who have not received the magic touch
Cannot conceive.

Comments of the Press

No Excuse for Delay

EVEN so conservative and sedate a body as the United States Senate cannot find, in want of opportunity for study of the question involved, the slightest excuse for further delay. The subject of equal suffrage has been before the nation in various tangible forms for more than half a century. Only slavery as an American problem, up to the time of its abolition, held public attention longer than has this matter of equal suffrage. Agitation for the latter antedates the prohibition movement. Numerous questions, contemporary in the past with woman's rights, have long since been disposed of. It is no exaggeration to say that there is not a pressing question of the present hour, having a direct political bearing on United States affairs, that has been more freely or more thoroughly discussed and debated than that of equal suffrage.

The Senate cannot be without knowledge that the potential political power of women in the United States has been more than doubled with the addition of New York state to the suffrage column. Women will play a large part in the election of representatives and senators to fill vacancies in Congress on March 4, 1919, even though the Susan B. Anthony amendment may still be pending at that time in many of the state legislatures. Nor can the Senate be without knowledge of the fact that the political influence of suffragists, today, extends far beyond the boundaries of the states in which the complete or partial franchise is granted them. The bearing which the suffrage vote had on the last presidential election cannot be forgotten on either side of the upper house, any more than the bearing which suffrage will have on the next presidential election can safely be ignored. One of the very important things which the great political parties are now called upon to consider is the probable attitude of the enfranchised women of New York state next November, and in November, 1920.

Until very recently the Democratic Party has been either unfriendly or indifferent to the suffrage question. Most of the states adopting suffrage, wholly or in part, have been Republican. President Wilson, the titular head of the Democratic Party, has been opposed to federal suffrage except as brought about by independent action of the several states. In taking this position he has acted in accordance with his party's national platforms. Democratic state orgnizations within the last few years, have been disposed to depart from this policy. Many Democratic congressmen, during the last few years, have been converted to the side of the suffragists. The President himself, early in the present month, abandoned the position he had long maintained and went over unreservedly to suffrage. We are now beginning to hear of senators formerly in opposition declaring in favor of suffrage on the significant ground that, of course, they want to be found standing by the President in all of his policies. Such an attitude almost assures the necessary two-thirds vote for the joint resolution submitting the amendment, for doubt as to how the Senate would go has heretofore centered largely on the Administration side of the chamber.

The outlook for submission was never more encouraging than now, and there was never less excuse for delaying the decision.—*Christian Science Monitor, January 16.*

Russia Please Note

PRESIDENT Wilson is now out for the federal amendment for suffrage. Many persons had taken the stand that the President would not change his previous attitude that suffrage was a state and not a national matter. The executive, however, is big enough to change his mind, though doubtless his critics will lay his action to fear of pickets. We trust the Russian democracy will take note of his statement.—*Denver (Col.) Express, January 11.*

The Political Argument in the South

AS had been expected, a sub-committee of the Republican national executive committee has followed the executive committee of the Democratic national committee in recommending that an advisory committee of women be created for future party campaigns. Whatever be the fate of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the United States Senate, the woman suffrage movement has received such impetus from the victories in New York state and the House of Representatives that politicians of all parties are tumbling over one another in the effort to crawl onto the suffrage bandwagon. Even the hardhearted Tammany representatives in Congress, who hooted at the idea of the women's voting, are now said to be exclaiming, "Does it not beat thunder how I love the suffragists?" The political orators of the next campaigns will do more than refer to "the women God bless 'em," and will employ their wits to secure their endorsement at the ballot box. For their long struggles, the fair vote seekers have been rewarded by finding themselves a factor in national politics, and it might be said that this

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One of the most interesting phases of the situation is the attitude of the Southern Congressmen, who at present are almost a unit against the movement for the national enfranchisement of women. Suffrage leaders believe that the recognition of women as a factor in future campaigns by the Democratic executive committee will help them to win the support of some Southern Senators when the amendment comes up in the upper House. While the seats of Southern representatives are not at all endangered by their stand, the Democratic party as a whole can no more ignore the women voters than can the Republicans, because the South is no longer sufficient to keep the party in power. Women have it in their power to swing some states which the Democrats need at election time. The necessary course of the party as a whole will, in time, probably influence the attitude of Southern Congressmen.—*Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post, January 23.*

Getting On Top

"CLIMB on the band-wagon, brothers. Come brothers climb up quick," is the adjuration that is being addressed to both Republicans and Democrats by their leaders in Washington. So far the Republicans seem to have got the best of the contest. The Republicans climbed on the band-wagon in the House of Representatives when the vote on the suffrage amendment was taken on January 10. They showed more nimbleness and speed in reaching the top than did the Democrats, and when they were safely up they taunted the Democrats and jeered at them for their lowly position still on the ground. There were 165 Republicans who voted for the federal suffrage amendment and only 33 who voted against it, while the Democrats split almost equal with 104 for and 102 against federal woman suffrage.

In the Senate a similar scramble is taking place. The Republicans are seeing the plain advantage in embracing a cause which has now won a large majority to its support. They remember that in 1916 the National Woman's Party campaigned the equal suffrage states against the Democrats and they realize that while in that year the ground was hard and ploughing difficult the Administration has given splendid material into the hands of the National Woman's Party for the next campaign if the amendment should not be passed this session.—*Hartford (Conn.) Globe, January 27.*

Stronger Than Ever

THE women had nothing to do with making the Constitution, but they are now putting some patches in it.—*Columbia (S. C.) State, January 18.*

May Have To

WE congratulate the women of Germany upon their strong, clear, convincing demand for suffrage. It is good to know that even in the country of our enemy women are at last asking for recognition as human beings.

At the same time we are impressed by the present futility of the demand. Why want the vote when votes count so little in determining the country's policy? The reichstag will be no less a debating society because women help to elect its members. The fundamental reform needed in Germany is the conversion of autocracy into a representative and responsible government. Let the women urge the men to democratize the empire, then when they get the franchise it will be worth something.

And may we hope that our Senate will pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment before the kaiser grants suffrage to frau and fraulein? To be beaten to this reform by the House of Lords is bad enough. The humiliation of having to fall in behind Wilhelm II would be intolerable.—*Denver (Col.) Rocky Mt. News, January 30.*

The Donkey and the Elephant

A PERSON with a political vision which takes in comprehensively the attitude of the Democratic and Republican Parties of the United States toward equal suffrage, and, remembering that a popular symbol of the former organization is the donkey and of the latter the elephant, has addressed the following inspiring quatrain to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell:

"Oh, Alice dear, and did you hear
The women soon will vote,
For the elephant and the donkey both
Refuse to be the goat."

There could hardly be a more intelligent analysis of the situation.—*Christian Science Monitor, February 7.*

Swallowed

THEY all take their medicine when Dr. Wilson holds the spoon. Even the New York Times, rampant against the suffragists for the past three years, bows gracefully to the President's endorsement of the federal amendment, averring: "In the presence of war and world-problems, woman suffrage is but a piffling and subminor matter."—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.*

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